

JOURNAL AND UNION

Hannibal, Mo., December 11, 1891.

JOURNAL AND UNION.

OFFICE ON BIRD STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND MAIN.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL AND UNION.
IN ADVANCE, \$1 00
 If not paid within 6 Months, \$1 50
 If not paid within 12 Months, \$2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates of advertising in the Journal and Union:
 One square, of 12 lines or less, one insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion 20 cents. Cards not exceeding six lines, per year, \$3. One square per year, without alteration, fifteen lines of a column, \$15; half a column, \$20; a whole column \$30.
 All notices, except marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements.

Agents for the Journal and Union.

G. B. Wright, Philadelphia.
 W. L. Stern, Memphis, Tenn. & Co., Mo.
 R. E. Buchanan and John A. Quarles, of Florida.
 Thomas F. Thompson, of Pennsylvania.
 Wm. O. Young, of New London.
 J. L. Canterbury, of Mexico.
 J. R. Gough, of Chicago.
 Wm. N. Foster, of St. Louis.
 W. B. Kiser, Houston.
 Andrew Dulan, Bowling Green.
 S. W. Taylor, Philadelphia.
 McVeigh & Wadsworth, Santa Fe.
 Postmasters are requested to allow us to add them to the list.

The above named gentlemen are authorized to give receipts for money due this office.

Louis F. Payson, No. 127, N. Fourth st., St. Louis, Mo., is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, collect Accounts, &c.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce **D. F. JACKSON** as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce **R. J. BRADLEY** candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce **W. M. A. MADDOX**, a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing election.

MONEY! MONEY!!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to this office for subscription or other account, are requested to call and settle, or send the amount by mail at our risk.

DISSENT GOVERNOR IN MISSISSIPPI.—Mr. Whitfield, on the 21st ballot, was made President of the Senate. He belongs to the State Rights School. This gives the dissenters, during the interregnum, which continues until the inauguration of Mr. Foote, a Governor from among themselves.

An enthusiastic demonstration was recently made at Faneuil Hall in favor of Mr. Webster, when his name was submitted as the proper candidate for the next Presidency, and his claims warmly urged, not as a Massachusetts man, but as an American.

For Christmas and New Year.

We have received from B. H. Day, of New York, (successor of Wilson & Co.) the grand Christmas BROTHERS' JOURNAL. It is a mammoth sheet, containing nearly half an acre of pictorial literature for the holidays, and its appearance must be hailed with joy by all good boys and girls. Among the costly and beautiful engravings is a spirited one entitled "Santa Claus's Christmas Journey." It is the largest picture of the kind we ever saw in print. This year's JOURNAL, being an uncommon elegant sheet, bids fair to distance any former issue in point of circulation and importance. The price is 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar. All dollar subscribers to the Weekly Brother Jonathan, (one of the best New York papers we receive,) are supplied with this elegant pictorial for nothing.

CINCINNATI ARTISTS' UNION.

The circular of the Western Artists' Union is before us, and we take advantage of the opportunity to call the attention of readers to the institution. This seems to be all that is necessary. At the present day its practical utility will scarcely be called in question. At a remote period, you remember, there were schools for the training of the youth of the State in common. On assuming the toga, they were collected into these establishments, under the immediate supervision of the State. Reared around the same frugal board, with rigorous lessons of economy they imbibed from the common fount, those principles of patriotism which tended so greatly to promote their political institutions. These were schools of chivalry, of valor, and of strength—those which we recommend—of science—their object, its culture. Afford them such protection and encouragement as the ancients—these schools of chivalry, and without the fear of ridicule, we indulge the hope, that at no very remote period we may boast, within the States, a distinct school. The aims of science are higher and nobler than those of arms, and republics are the nurseries of science. Beginning in the closet labors of the Painter, the Sculptor, the Designer, the Innovator, the Fine Arts flow out through all branches of science, and through all the paths of industry, up to every science of production, and the day has already dawned when the Chemist, with his crucibles and retorts; and the Philosopher with his applications of power, can accomplish more than a host directed of their magic influence. We hope many will respond to the call of the Managers of the Artists' Union, upon editors friendly to the encouragement of Western Art and Artists, to make some effort to "awaken the public mind to the importance of sustaining an institution which is already exerting such a faithful influence throughout the West."

It is gratifying to those who sympathize for Miss Harris a brilliant career, that she has secured herself of her prerogative, to advocate the contract with Reel & Co. London, for her services in the United States, and paid over \$15,000, the forfeit money. This renders it impossible for Reel & Co. to comply with their contract with Mr. Wardwell, in consequence of which he has instituted a suit for the recovery of \$20,000, on a breach of contract. It is well that Miss Hayes has thus early availed herself of the experience of Jenny Lind.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, seems to be wide awake to the fact, that there must be a political crisis in France, in 52, but is determined to put forth all his manly energy to save her "from the perils that menace," we were not even aware that there was apparent tranquility—at least in the councils of France, with reference to which he says:

"It would be imprudent to deceive ourselves as to this apparent tranquility. A vast demagogical conspiracy has been organized in France and in Europe; secret societies have been formed, with ramifications extending even to the remotest communes; all the most insensate and most turbulent spirits, without being agreed either on a man or on a thing, have given themselves rendez-vous for 1852. Your patriotism and courage, on a par with which I will endeavor to act, will I do not doubt, save France from the perils which menace her."

The President adds a new feature to the force, which he has been playing—by openly assailing the very Constitution, which as executive of the Republic, he should guard with a jealous eye. The mask was not inadvertently dropped, but with the greatest effrontery cast aside under the holy pretence of rendering the "application of a free and universal suffrage, more moral and more regular."

There will be presented to you a bill to restore that principle in all its plenitude, in preserving such parts of the law of May 31 as free universal suffrage from its impure elements, and render its application more moral and more regular.

"That bill will, therefore, contain nothing calculated to shock the Assembly, for, I present ask to have the law of May 31 withdrawn, I do not mean to deny the approbation which I formerly gave to the initiative of that Ministry who asked the majority support of the law which it presented. (Majors on the Left, and laughter.) I admit even its effects have been to a certain extent salutary. (Renewed laughter.) In calling to mind the circumstances under which it was presented, it must be allowed that it was a political act more than an electoral law—(marks of assent accompanied with laughter)—that it was a real measure of public safety. (Sneers on the Left.) And whenever the Assembly exposes to me vigorous measures to save the country, it may count on my disinterested and firm cooperation. (Trenlon laughter.)"

"Independently of those perils, the law of May 31 presents grave inconveniences. I have not ceased to believe that day would arrive when it would be my duty to propose its abrogation (loud laughter.) Defective in fact, when applied to the election of an Assembly, it is infinitely more so when applied to the election of the President (loud ironical laughter and interruption) for, if a resident of three years in a commune is a guarantee of the discernment required in the electors to appreciate the men who might come forward to represent them in the Assembly, so long a residence cannot be requisite to appreciate the merits of the candidate destined to govern France (renewed laughter.)"

"The law of May 31 has its imperfections, but even were it perfect, ought it not to be abrogated if it prevents the revision of the Constitution, which the country so manifestly calls for?"

"It is objected, I know, that on my side, this proposition is inspired by personal interest, but my conduct for the last three years ought to be sufficient to put aside such an allegation. The good of the country shall always be the only motive of my conduct. I think it my duty to propose every mode of conciliation, and to make every effort to bring about a pacific, regular, and legal solution, whatever may be the consequence."

We would call the attention of our citizens to the fine assortment of beautiful French Engravings now for sale at auction, at Benton Hall.

The Ladies are particularly invited to visit the Hall during the day, and look over the assortment.

From the St. Louis Times.

THE MESSAGE.—We have but little to say in reference to this document, which seems to have been drawn up with a good deal of caution and tact, and is evidently framed with a view to please all parties and every section. Its whole tenor shows that an event is at hand indeed if the public had by any accident forgotten that a Presidential election was near the person of this message alone would remind them of its approach. But notwithstanding the cautious effort of the President to make himself generally popular, by appealing to every interest in his annual message, he has accidentally suffered himself to be led into making a recommendation which exhibits that he and his party are, what they have ever been—the advocates and supporters of class legislation. Thus, in two separate paragraphs, he counsels a return to that illiberal, partial system of specific duties, which the people, in the election of Poza, condemned, and which, in 1846, was laid aside by Congress for the more equal, just and impartial system of ad valorem duties. This recommendation was doubtless designed to reach the Pennsylvania iron-masters, as they have been, of all manufacturers, the most benefited by the specific system. It is unfortunate for the President and that shattered remnant of his party, which has escaped the general wreck in which it was recently involved, that this attempt which it was made to revive a policy which should have been demonstrated to be ruinous and unjust, and which the masses of the people everywhere have discomfited and denounced. It is the revival of an issue which the Whig party has been carefully trying to smother up, and which they have treated in effect as they have treated the bank question—as an "obsolete idea." Its resurrection, therefore, at this time we may justly regard as calculated by no means to further the prospects of Whigs in the approaching contest.

We know how ready our Whig contemporaries will be to charge us with setting up a ground-

less objection to this feature of the message; but we think that when they read that document with care they will be convinced that its author, while he recommended the adoption of specific duties, was convinced that he was doing gross injustice to the agricultural interest which in a subsequent paragraph of his message he appeals to, we think most incoherently. Thus, in recommending the establishment of an agricultural bureau, he says: "Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid extension of our settlements over the territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that government should use all the means authorized by the constitution to promote the interest and welfare of this important class of our fellow-citizens. And yet it is a singular fact, that while our manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress, during a portion of this session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, advance has yet been done, directly, for the real interest of agriculture." If the Red, what sin believes what we have just in his recommendation to a specific duty never before adopted by any one, admits, only to the capitalist, whose money is invested in the production of those articles upon which the duties are imposed, and that they are injurious to the consumers, the very great majority of whom are agriculturists?

The President's trick of attempting to catch both the manufacturer and the agriculturist, is therefore transparent to succeed, and neither the agriculturist nor the specific duties, will, in one class or the other, be understood, to trap either of the objectionable features of the message, we will refer hereafter.

THE CELTIC EXODUS.

his is the new tide given in England to the exodus to America. The London Record has discourses.

The height of national greatness has been often joined with secret causes, or open warnings of danger and decline. When William Rome, under Augustus, exulted in her unrivaled prosperity, the cry of the martyrs of Gaul was rising to heaven, foreboding its ruin, and the young savages were nursing in the wilds of Sarmatia and the forests of Germany, whose fierce incursions swept, soon after, over the provinces of the east and the west. Pagan Rome, under Leo X, sat as a queen, with the arts of the Medici and the exiled learning of Greece for her handmaids, and the dome of St. Peter was beginning to rise as her proudest triumph, when a solitary monk, in the cloisters of Whitteburg, was learning those truths which were to shake the pillars of her empire, and wrest one-half of Europe from her dominion. To descend still lower, the power of NAPOLEON never seemed so irresistible as on the eve of the Russian campaign. A mightier host had never seemed to promise its leader universal empire, than that which lay bleaching and unburied, when a few months were past, amidst the northern snow.

Such reflections may well temper the natural exultation of our countrymen at the prosperous course and issue of the Industrial Exhibition. At the very moment of its close another great feat stands out before us, which is equally attracting public notice in the daily press, and bids us learn humility, as a nation, in the midst of our real or fancied triumphs. Side by side with the parting sounds from the Crystal Palace, we read accounts of emigration from Ireland on so large a scale, as to suggest a new phrase for its description—THE CELTIC EXODUS. Thoughtful men are at a loss to conjecture the limits of the movement, which threatens, if it continue to develop the sister island. The fear which once haunted our economists of redundant number and geometrical rates of increase exceeding the powers of production, is exchanged for lamentations over deserted fields, and fertile plains returning to primitive desolation, through the want of an industrious peasantry. It is even surmised, that the infection may extend to our own island, and that the stream of emigration having once begun to flow so rapidly, may not be checked till America has robbed us of the sinews of our strength, and reduced us from the height of greatness to the level of a crippled and second-rate power.

These fears, with regard to the further progress of this Irish emigration, are probably groundless, and causes are already at work which may limit its extent, and perhaps secure to that unhappy country a healthier state of social activity. But the fact is not the less humbling and suggestive. If the multitude of the people be the king's honor, and the want of people the destruction of the Prince, and the want of people as no light stigma on our national character, a sign of great public guilt, and an omen of serious dangers, that the love of country has been so completely destroyed in one main part of our empire, and replaced by a strong desire to flee from its shores, as if it were a land of darkness and of the shadows of death.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

Mr. Atchison introduced a bill granting land to Missouri, to aid in the construction of railroads in that State.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill to grant lands to the Florida and Gulf railroads.

Mr. Geyer and Mr. Morton gave notice of other bills for granting lands to Missouri and Florida, for railroads in those States.

Mr. Underwood gave notice of a joint resolution for making land warrants assignable.

Mr. Clemens called for the reading of the resolution, authorizing the sending of a United States vessel for Kossuth. The resolution was read.

Mr. Dawson spoke strongly against the resolution, contending that we had already done enough to show our sympathy for Kossuth.

Mr. Hale proposed an amendment extending the national sympathy to the victims of oppression everywhere.

Mr. Foote rebuked Mr. Hale; he was indignant at the aspersions heaped upon Kossuth; he regarded him as the most illustrious man of the present generation. Congress had invited him, and should they now refuse him a proper reception?

Mr. Hale replied, and hoped that agitation was ended, but he regretted that there was a prospect of its renewal by Mr. Foote's committee resolution, notified yesterday. The debate was continued by Hale, Foote, Cass and others, till adjournment.

House.—After the usual preliminary morning business, Mr. Harris of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the bounty land act of September, 1850, to the effect that nothing in it shall be construed to prevent the sale and transfer of any certificate or warrant prior to the location of the same, so as to Mr. Wadwell proposed to amend the act, to make all land warrants assignable was had Harris accepted; but before coming to the order upon the same, the House to select seats in adopted yesterday, proffer selection occupied the usual way by ballot.

On motion of appoint the standing committee was authorized. The resolution to furnish each member with 40 dollars' worth of news, each member of the session was taken up and rejected.

Mr. House refused to go into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on Mr. Harris' resolution explanatory of the bounty land act of 1850.

The House then adjourned till Saturday, to allow the Speaker time to appoint the Standing Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Superintendent of the Court Survey, were communicated, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clemens introduced the railroad resolution of which he had previously given notice, and he also gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution to give Maj. General Scott the rank of Lieutenant General.

Mr. Gwyn introduced sundry resolutions, for the collection of revenue in California for a branch mint at San Francisco, for sale of public lands, and for the creation of a Board of Commissioners on all California claims.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands for a railroad from St. Louis to the western limits of Missouri.

Mr. Morton introduced a similar bill for a railroad in Florida.

Mr. Foote introduced his joint resolution of sympathy for the Irish patriots, Smith O'Brien and his associates.

Mr. Fish gave notice of a bill to establish a mint at New York.

Mr. Gwyn gave notice of a joint resolution for the employment and equipment of a national vessel to explore the northern Pacific coast of China and Japan, with a view of opening commercial intercourse with those countries.

Mr. Hale introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate if there had been any violation of the law against flogging in the navy.

Mr. Foote introduced his resolution declaring the compromise bills of last Congress, as a final settlement of the subject to which they related; he asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to make them the order of the day for Monday next, as he expected to vacate his seat on Tuesday.

Mr. Foote then, on leave, withdrew his Kossuth resolution, remarking that he had found objections to them from unexpected quarters, and he did not wish to occupy the time of the Senate in the discussion.

Mr. Seward then gave notice that he would introduce a similar resolution.

Quite a number of executive communications were received and laid before the Senate.

A number of bills were then introduced. The election of chaplain was next in order.

Mr. Badger suggested, that it required a joint resolution, which being concurred, Mr. Hale offered one for the election of two Chaplains, one for each house.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

President Fillmore has, within a few days past, positively stated to friends who had offered their services to promote his views, that he was not, and would not become, a candidate for the next Presidency.

Of Mr. Clay, the same writer says:

He comes here now, with no party views, and not as a leader of any party, and entirely unconnected with any projects, personal or political. He will look steadily and solely to the interests of the Union, and the maintenance of the Compromise measures, as a final adjustment of sectional controversies.

A Frenchman has discovered a new process of diguerreotyping called "Heliography"—or sun coloring. We have seen three copies of colored engravings—a female dancer, and two male figures in fancy costumes; and every color of the original pictures is most faithfully impressed on the prepared silver tablet. A Yankee, named Hill, has discovered a similar process, but has not yet brought it out.—London paper.

The President's message is before you. There is no doubt it will give general satisfaction to the conservative of both parties. The political opponents of Mr. Fillmore, while they cannot subscribe to all the measures advocated cannot fail to admire the highest mild and conciliatory tone of the message. The action of the executive with reference to the Cuban expedition, is too well known to need any comment.

He says of the Tamulapais out-break:

Having received information that persons from the United States had taken part in the insurrection, and apprehending that their example might be followed by others, I caused orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expedition against Mexico, from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the United States.

Our maritime rights—No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be any watch, by vessels of any foreign nations, over American vessels, on the coast of the United States or the sea adjacent thereto.

The President again recommends an Agricultural Bureau, and a return to specific duties. And also an appropriation for the improvement of our western rivers.

The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance. Our settlements are now extending to the sources of the great Mississippi, which empty into and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced, by freeing the navigation of these waters from obstruction.

sure to read J. A. Inslee & Co.'s advertisements in to-day's paper, and give them a call.

We have received a number of the "Columbian and Great West," published in Pittsburgh, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is one of the best papers in the Union, and is devoted to Literature, News, &c. We intend publishing a portion of it's prospectus. This paper is published weekly, at \$2 per annum, in advance.

The Ohio and Mississippi rail road, connecting St. Louis and Cincinnati is to be finished in five years. The contract has been given to reliable men, and men of experience in rail road enterprises.

The sentence of Mr. Thrasher is banishment to Spain.

Married.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. M. M. Barton, Mr. Solomon Bawley, to Miss E. M. Eganland, both of Pike county, Mo.

The cake was excellent—of it we find no fault—but the fact is, we don't like to see the prettiest girls in Pike going off so fast.

Died.

In this city, on the 6th inst., Willis Evans, son of James H. and Nancy M. Hall, aged 3 years, 11 months and 10 days.

In this city, on the 8th inst., SUE BRENT, infant daughter of W. N. and E. B. Green.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
 And now is the time for all who desire the likeness of themselves or friends, to call at

Ballard's Daguerrean Rooms, where they are taken correctly, in either cloudy or pleasant weather; for only one dollar and fifty cents. All are invited to call and improve the opportunity.

HANNIBAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.
 CORRECTED WEEKLY.

HOGS—Are worth \$4 00.
 CATTLE—Are selling for \$3 25.

THURSDAY, December 11, 1891.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Bacon,	-	\$1 00 94
Butter,	-	20 00 21
Chestnut,	-	10 00 12
Corn Meal,	-	94 00 10
Corn Brooms,	doz,	1 25 00 15
Eggs,	dozen,	12 00 15
Flour,	do 100 lbs,	3 75 00 40
Butterfat,	per cwt,	02 00 30
Feathers,	per lb,	31 00 33
Prime geese,	-	20 00 25
Lard,	and mixed,	50 00 65
Grain,	per bush,	30 00 35
Wheat,	fair to good,	18 00 20
Corn,	-	06 00 10
Oats,	-	06 00 10
Hay,	per ton,	06 00 10
Prime D. R.	-	06 00 10
Fair to good,	-	06 00 10
Interior descriptions,	-	06 00 10
Butter,	per 100 lbs,	06 00 10
Hides,	per lb,	06 00 10
Green and Salt,	-	06 00 10
Lead,	per 100 lbs,	06 00 10
Butterfat,	-	06 00 10
Plantation,	-	06 00 10
Sugar,	per lb,	06 00 10
Prime N. O.	-	06 00 10
Fair to good,	-	06 00 10
White,	-	06 00 10
Leaf, St. Louis,	-	06 00 10
Crooked,	-	06 00 10
Salt,	per sack,	06 00 10
G. Alum,	-	06 00 10
L. Blau,	-	06 00 10
Kansawha,	per box,	06 00 10
Tobacco,	per 100 lbs,	06 00 10
Loose,	-	06 00 10
Good leaf,	-	06 00 10

Liquors, &c.

We have just received a large and general assortment of superior

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.
 Consisting of Pure Old French Brandy, Holland & G. Jamaica Spirits, Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy, Santa Cruz Rum, Cherry Brandy, Old Scotch Whisky, Old Monongahela, Mountain Dew, and Bourbon Whisky, &c., for sale by
 dec 11 J. A. INSLEE & CO.

A Card.

The demand for our whiskey having increased to such an extent that we have not been able heretofore to fill our numerous orders, we beg leave to inform our dealers and others, that we have enlarged our RECEIVING ESTABLISHMENT and shall, in future, be prepared to supply all orders for the celebrated "Old-Fashioned" brand of Whiskey, with which we may be favored, and at as low a price as the article can be had in the market.
 dec 11 J. A. INSLEE & CO.

FRESH LOBSTERS.

Just received, a supply of Lobsters, per up to eight, hermetically sealed, for table use, and warranted fresh. For sale by
 dec 11 J. A. INSLEE.

BEACHED and Brown Moulds of all kinds, Checks, Flannels, Tweeds, Cassimere and Jeans, aply at
 COLLINS & BREED.

SADDLERY and Hardware, an assortment for sale very cheap by
 ap 15 T. R. SELMES.

GINGHAMS.
 A fine lot of Gingham, for sale on reasonable terms ap 24 by
 COLLINS & BREED.

RIBBONS.
 A fine assortment of spring and summer Bonnet Ribbons, also, Satin and Muslin Ribbons for sale ap 24 by
 COLLINS & BREED.

BOOTS and SHOES.
 Just opened a fine lot of Boots and Shoes of all qualities, among which you will find some beautiful elegant kid ties for the Ladies—at
 Wm. HAWKINS.

STEP in and examine those fine Blankets, and Ready made clothing at the store of
 Wm. HAWKINS.

W. W. SPALDING & CO.,
 COMMISSION and forwarding Merchants, dealers in Star Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all kinds of Live Stock, Eggs &c. No. 32 Commercial St. near Louis, St. Louis, Mo.
 REFERENCES.
 Springer & Williams, Harrison & Hooper, S. S. Boone (Cashier), Chas. J. H. Stages & Co., J. S. Adams, New Orleans; Loker, Remick & Co., Cincinnati; Wm. M. Morrison, St. Louis; H. R. Shedd, New York.
 mar 27

BENTON SALOON TO RENT.
 THIS is the largest and best room for Balls, Public Shows, Lectures, Political and other Meetings in Hannibal. To rent by the day or week. Enquire of
 T. R. SELMES.

BLACK Lace Veils, French Worked Collars and Cuffs, a very large lot, selling awful cheap at
 ap 24 COLLINS & BREED.

R. F. LAKENAN,

at Law, and General Real Estate Agent.

Office—on North side of Bid, between 1st and 3d sts. WILL attend to the collection of debts and other professional business entrusted to his care. He has complete Abstracts of Title to all their estate in Hannibal, and will furnish to those desiring it, an abstract of all the Conveyances, on record, of any lot in the city.

He is commissioned to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of deeds, &c., for the States of Virginia and Kentucky.

References.
 Messrs. Woods, Christy & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Messrs. Doan, King & Co., " "
 Messrs. Collins & Kellogg, " "
 Siter, Price & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Morris L. Halliwell & Co., " "
 Atwood & Co., " "
 Moffett, Hawes & Co., Hannibal, Mo.
 Mr. T. R